

W. G. Osteen,
SUNTER, S. C.
TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be subject to special rates.
All communications which require private insertion will be charged for as advertisements.
Unsubscribers and arrears of respect will be charged for.

Atlantic Coast Line.
NORTH-EASTERN R. R. OF S. C.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
July 2, 1893. [Table with 4 columns: Train, Time, Station, Time]
TRAINS GOING NORTH.
[Table with 4 columns: Train, Time, Station, Time]
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
No. 52 runs through to Columbia via Central R. R. of S. C.
No. 53 runs through to Wilmington, N. C., making close connection with W. & W. R. R. for all points north.
Train No. 14 runs via Wilson and Fayetteville—Short Line, and make close connection for all points North.
J. R. KELLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMBERTON, Traffic Manager.

Atlantic Coast Line.
WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA R. R.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
[Table with 4 columns: Train, Time, Station, Time]
TRAINS GOING NORTH.
[Table with 4 columns: Train, Time, Station, Time]
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
No. 52 runs through from Charleston via Central R. R. leaving June 30th at 4 A. M., making close connection with W. & W. R. R. for all points North.
J. R. KELLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMBERTON, Traffic Manager.

CHARLESTON, SUMTER AND NORTHERN R. R.
CHAS. E. KIMBALL, President.
ALL TRAINS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
[Table with 4 columns: Train, Time, Station, Time]
N. B. STATION. S. B.
1 A. M. 8:45 P. M.
2 A. M. 9:15 P. M.
3 A. M. 9:45 P. M.
4 A. M. 10:15 P. M.
5 A. M. 10:45 P. M.
6 A. M. 11:15 P. M.
7 A. M. 11:45 P. M.
8 A. M. 12:15 P. M.
9 A. M. 12:45 P. M.
10 A. M. 1:15 P. M.
11 A. M. 1:45 P. M.
12 A. M. 2:15 P. M.
1 P. M. 2:45 P. M.
2 P. M. 3:15 P. M.
3 P. M. 3:45 P. M.
4 P. M. 4:15 P. M.
5 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
6 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
7 P. M. 5:45 P. M.
8 P. M. 6:15 P. M.
9 P. M. 6:45 P. M.
10 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
11 P. M. 7:45 P. M.
12 P. M. 8:15 P. M.

BOND BLUFF BRANCH.
No. 41 leaves Sumter 9:45 A. M., Belvidere 9:55 arrive Ferguson 10:05.
No. 42 leaves Ferguson 10:35 A. M., Belvidere 10:45 arrive Sumter 10:55.
HARLIN CITY BRANCH.
No. 33 going North leaves Vanues 7:40 P. M., Sells 7:58, Parlers 8:07, arrives Harlin City 8:25 P. M.
No. 34 going South leaves Harlin City 6:00 P. M., Sells 6:20, Parlers 6:33, arrives Vanues 6:55 P. M.
No. 31 going North leaves Vanues 11:15 A. M., Sells 11:35, Parlers 11:48, arrives Harlin City 12:10 P. M.
No. 32 going South leaves Harlin City 8:30 A. M., Parlers 8:48, Sells 8:57, arrives Vanues 9:15 A. M.
No. 31 has connection with No. 1.
No. 34 has connection with No. 2.
No. 41 connects with No. 1.
No. 1 connects with C. & F. & Y. V. at Bennettsville for Fayetteville, connects with Seaboard Air Line at Hamlet for Wilmington, Charlotte, Shelby, Rutherfordton, and at Charlotte with R. & D. Vestibule Limited for Washington, New York, and other points. Passengers can sleep at Charlotte at 8:15 P. M.
No. 2 passengers by this train have through sleepers. New York to Charlotte, connects with S. A. L. at Hamlet from Charlotte and North, and from Wilmington, connects with S. C. R. R. at Peggulys for Charleston. Dinner at Hamlet.
C. MILLARD, Superintendent.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
BRICK AND TILE
BARREL STAVE
GAINING
GRAIN THRESHING
RICE HULLING
ENGINES AND BOILERS.
State Agency for Talbot & Sons' Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills.
Brewers' Brick Machinery. Double Screw Cotton Presses. Thomas direct acting Steam Presses—no belts.
Thomas' Seed Cotton Elevators. Hall and Lammus' Gins, Engleberg Rice Millers.
H. B. Smith & Co's Wood Working Machinery. Planers, Band Saws, Moulders, Mortises, Tenons, comprising complete equipment for Ship, Upright and Wagon Factories.
Delong's Planing Saw Mills, variable feed. Belling, Fitting and Machinery supplies. Write me before buying.
V. C. BADHAM,
MANAGER,
Apr 19—C. COLUMBIA, S. C.
HOUSE PAINTING.
WITH long and thorough experience I am prepared to do HOUSE PAINTING, in all the latest styles.
Also PAPER HANGING, CALSOMINING, and SIGN WRITING, neatly done. Any Notice will receive prompt attention. Best of References. Address: S. R. GREGG, Sumter, S. C.
May 10—2.

LONG LIFE
Is possible only when the blood is pure and vigorous. To expel Scrofula and other poisons from the circulation, the superior medicine is AYER'S Sarsaparilla. It imparts permanent strength and efficiency to every organ of the body. Restoration to perfect health and strength.

Results from Using
AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Mary Schubert, Kansas City, Kas., writes:
"I am convinced that after having been sick a whole year from liver complaint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life. The best physician 'being unable to help me, and having tried three other proprietary medicines without benefit, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The result was a complete cure. Since then I have recommended this medicine to others, and always with success."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you
Ripans Tablets are of great value.

J. B. CARR,
Contractor and Builder,
Sumter, S. C.
DEALER IN
Rough and Placed Lumber, Doors, Blinds, Sash, Lathe, Cypress Shingles, Lime, Glass and General Building Supplies.
Mill Work
Of all kinds made to order, such as MANTLES, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, STORE FRONTS, MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. R's.

THE SIMMONS NATIONAL BANK
OF SUMTER.
STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.
Paid up Capital.....\$150,000
Surplus Fund.....11,500 00
Transacts a General Banking Business. Careful attention given to collections.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Payable quarterly, on first day of January, April, July and October.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.
Aug. 7.

THE BANK OF SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C.
CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Transacts a general Banking business. Also has
A Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received. Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, President.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, Cashier.

H. A. HOYT,
MAIN STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.
[Image of a pocket watch]
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE DIAMONDS,
Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles,
MERIDIAN BRITANIA SILVERWARE, &c.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Feb. 1
A. WHITE & SON,
Fire Insurance Agency,
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Represent, among other Companies:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
HOME, of New York.
UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.,
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.
Capital represented \$75,000,000.
Feb. 12
NOTICE.
THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION will be in his office on Saturday of each month, for the purpose of issuing certificates of Registration to all persons who have become twenty-one years of age since the last General election. Also transfers to those who have changed place of residence.
W. S. JAMES, Supervisor of Registration.
Dec. 7.

"OLD RELIABLE" LINE.
South Carolina Railway
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, RESERVE.
Through service from Seaboard to mountain.
Passenger Department—Condensed Schedule.
In effect July 25, 1893.
Lv. Charleston 7:30 a.m. 5:45 p.m.
Ar. Columbia 11:15 a.m. 10:20 p.m.
Lv. Columbia 6:50 a.m. 4:20 p.m.
Ar. Charleston 11:40 a.m. 8:45 p.m.
Pullman cars on trains to and from Asheville, N. C., leaving Charleston 7:30 a.m. and arriving at 8:45 p.m.
For folders, maps, etc., apply to
E. P. WARRING, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Charleston, S. C.
Ripans Tablets: for liver troubles.

OTTO F. WEITERS,
WHOLESALE
AND
LIQUOR DEALER.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
123 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.
Nov. 7—0
G. W. DICK, D. D. S.
Office over Levi Bros. Store,
ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET.
SUMTER, S. C.
Office Hours—9 to 1; 2:30 to 5:30.

"The Dispensary is a Fraud."
The Rev. H. F. Christberg delivered a lecture on the liquor question and the dispensary at the Methodist Church, Spartanburg County, recently. He spoke directly to the point, and handled liquor selling, liquor sellers and the dispensary without gloves. In the course of his lecture he said:
"If the Church of God was wholly true to itself the whiskey traffic would be wiped out from our land in two years from to-day. Can any consistent church member vote for a man to handle whiskey as a beverage? I say not. Would you respect me as a minister if I was running a bar room? No, you would not. Would you respect a layman in your church who sold liquor? Would you keep either in their places? I say no. Why not? Because it is wrong. Very well, if it is wrong for a Christian to sell liquor it is not equally wrong for a Christian to vote for licensing a man to do that which you confess that it is wrong for a God-fearing man to do? Do you not see by so doing you put this man on his way to committing a sin that you would not be guilty of doing? Don't you know that Christ would not, if He was on earth, vote to put a man behind the counter to deal out death and destruction to his fellow man? I tell you it is not consistent with Christian life to aid or abet in any manner whatever the sale of intoxicants as a beverage. By saying you would have no confidence in a minister or a deacon or a Christian who sold intoxicating liquor as a beverage, you say that a barkeeper has no right to be a Christian. One cannot be both, and you to that extent, prevent the man from the saving of his immortal soul. Can not you see that you are more or less, responsible in this matter?"
"How, in God's name, can you consistently vote to put a man in a place that will debauch him from the doors of the Church? Hell is full of people to-day sent there by the members of the Church. If you see that right and nothing but right clusters around a thing it is your duty to stand by that thing and push it forward for all you are worth: it is, I say, not enough to say that you are a member of the Church. You have a duty to your fellow man along this line and you neglect it at your peril."
"We expressed ourselves at the ballot box. After hard fighting for many years we were at last allowed to test the matter at the ballot box. What was the result? We asked them for water, they gave us whiskey."
This dispensary scheme is none of ours; we do not want any such thing; we want prohibition and no half-way measures. We do not want to do any injustice to anyone. They say they did the best they could for us; they may be conscientious, but they have, to say the least, sadly failed of their duty to the people, and I think they could have done more.
"There are some good features connected with the law, such as closing up the bar rooms and dens of vice to entrap the feet of the young man, and this seems to satisfy a portion of the people, even avowed prohibitionists, that it is a step in the right direction. But while this is good, and all right as far as it goes, it does not stop the evil of drinking. There is no prohibition in it. Just as much whiskey can be sold for beverage now as ever. We asked for prohibition, and we did not ask the State to take hold of the business and give us dispensaries. We have heard that there are men in Charleston who have been going home to their wives and little ones and spending the evening with them since they were heretofore getting whiskey who were heretofore strangers to this sort of thing.
Charleston is where I had my first fight on this question and where I swore eternal war and hatred against this thing. The dispensary is a fraud. Whiskey is whiskey, no matter whether sold by a dispenser or the lowest grog shop.
What does it matter to a man in hell whether he was sent there by the dispensary whiskey or the bar room whiskey? South Carolina has always been dealing in whiskey by license; now she takes the whole thing into her own hands through her rulers, and tries to make a respectable business out of it. I did not vote for Tillman, but I will say that I believe he is doing what he can to enforce the law; so are the legislators, but I can not stand any compromise. I will stand out for prohibition pure and simple if every member of the Church turns against me, and if I stand alone with no one to help me I will still fight for prohibition. I admire a man who is out and out for whiskey far more than any of these dilly-dallying kind of people who do not know where they stand. When a man has courage to express his convictions he will make a good friend of the cause when he is converted over to the right side."

GINNINS!
INSURE YOUR
GINNINS
—IN THE—
Phoenix
Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD
That takes fire risks on Ginnins. For particulars, etc., apply to
ALTMONT MOSES,
AGENT.
P. S.—We do also a General Fire Insurance Business, and represent the
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
of New York,
the largest in the world.
Aug. 17.

DRUGGIST.
[Image of a mortar and pestle]
Liberty Street Next to P. O.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to Compounded Prescriptions
VALUABLE PREMIUMS
—GIVEN AWAY—
Ropp's Calculator,
A valuable book for a Farmer and Business Man.
A BEAUTIFUL
COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR SPOON.
The Weekly News and Courier.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN FAMILY
—NEWSPAPER—
Offers to every yearly subscriber EITHER of the above Premiums
—ABSOLUTELY FREE—
The Weekly News and Courier, 1 year (with Premium.) \$1 00
The Weekly News and Courier, 6 months (without Premium.) 50
—SEND FOR—
SAMPLE COPIES AND CIRCULARS.
Address:
The Weekly News and Courier,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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W. S. JAMES, Supervisor of Registration.
Dec. 7.

OTTO F. WEITERS,
WHOLESALE
AND
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OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
123 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.
Nov. 7—0
G. W. DICK, D. D. S.
Office over Levi Bros. Store,
ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET.
SUMTER, S. C.
Office Hours—9 to 1; 2:30 to 5:30.

Valuable to Farmers.
Sulphur is the best known insecticide in the world. It enters largely in all medicines which propose to kill germs. Open a bottle of "King's Royal Germicide" and the odoriferous at once tell you that sulphur is the predominant element. Our mother used to sulphur us when we were young and Squires, of that school made famous by Dickens' humor, was not far wrong when he had his boys take sulphur and treacle.
My pear trees had commenced to blight. I took one peck of lime and six pounds of sulphur, mixed them well, and then put the water on it. After slacking them I added a barrel of water and sprayed my trees, the leaves were covered with the sulphur and lime. Every time it rained I could smell the sulphur; every close, cloudy day I could perceive it. Two applications in May which consumed half a bushel of lime and twelve pounds of sulphur, stopped the ravages on twenty trees, and today I am shipping fruit of the best quality, which though ripe as yet (for I am picking fruit to lighten up the limbs) net me one dollar per bushel.
I never saw trees do better, and though the blight looked at first as if ready to destroy fruit and trees, I have it in check. I think I have the plan. Less of the mixture would do. The lime may not be of service, and cheap flour might do, as I attribute the virtue of the preparation to the sulphur, although as I gather the fruit to day (the 17th of July), the leaves and fruit are still spotted with the lime. It is a close day and the sulphur is plainly detected. It is the thing for all fruits and vegetables that are hurt by insects.
J. T. M.
Peoples, July 17.
The Big Columbia Mill.
Very few people have any idea what a big thing the new Columbia Cotton Mill is to be. It will perhaps be six or eight months before the mill begins operation, but some idea of the capacity and extent of the project might be had from the present work. To begin with, it is located on the upper side of the Canal near the Gravel street bridge. It is an L shape structure. The front is 412 feet, the main building is 104 feet wide. The wing nearest the Canal is 129 feet long and that fronting the east 139 feet which is to be extended to 387 feet. The main building is to be five stories high, and east wing three and four stories on account of the slope in the ground. The company claim that the mill when completed will be the largest mill in the State, and the largest docking mill in the world. Work was started on the 16th of April, and the building is now beginning to look like something. It is the intention of the owners of the valuable property to spend at least \$750,000, and in the purchase of machinery quality will be the first consideration. The machinery will be operated by motor power from the Columbia Canal, and quite an innovation in the shape of individual electric motors for every piece of machinery will be introduced. Heating and ventilating machinery will be used, and everything will be equipped with the very latest mechanism that can be had. Docking and drills will be made of the heavy canvas. The capacity of the mill will be the same as is expressed by about 45,000 cotton spindles.
It is said that the mill will give employment to about 1,400 operatives, which means that about 5,000 people will be brought here by the new mill. It is the intention of the company to use as much native labor as possible. At the outset only a few experienced workmen will be brought here, and they will be expected to drill the native labor.
The company has started the construction of 100 houses that are to be used by the operatives. The new town is being built in Lexington county, just across the river.
Cotton Mills in the South.
Editor Constitution—Pursuant to request, I answer below your question: "Will the cotton manufacturing business be probably overdone by the building of so many new mills in the South?"
Less than a year ago I was at Clemson College, in South Carolina, and was permitted to look over some old letters written by John C. Calhoun, when in congress, to his brother, on a plantation in South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun told his brother, in substance, that it would be necessary to find something else than cotton to plant, as the production of that staple would evidently be overdone at a very early date. He went on to state that he was confirmed in his opinion by the news he received from associates in congress that in the year in which he wrote there would probably be the enormous production of 300,000 bales of cotton.
In this day, when the production reaches 500,000 bales, it is plain that even Mr. Calhoun, in one instance at least failed to calculate correctly the increasing consumption of cotton goods.
Besides this yet increasing consumption, there are other reasons that, to my mind, preclude the possibility of overdoing the business of manufacturing cotton in the Southern States. Previous to the establishment of slavery in the South on a basis that made it still everything else, the South prospered in manufactures. In the Piedmont region of Virginia, the Carolinians and Georgia the iron industry was in a prosperous condition in the early part of this century.
The South Carolina railway was, when it was built, one of the most important engineering achievements of its day. The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean went out of Savannah.
After slavery became a fixed institution it stifled all industrial growth, and as time went on in the days of slavery the idea was put forward so much by Northern writers and re-

The Only Feasible Plan.
The New York Commercial Bulletin discussing the three schemes which it is alleged, the administration is considering for the solution of the financial problem, comes to the conclusion that the State bank, as far as present indications go, is the only feasible one. These three schemes are, 1st, the restoration of the lost status of silver by international agreement; 2nd, remonetization by the United States alone on some new ratio; 3rd, an enlarged bank circulation.
The international agreement it thinks dependent upon a change of views by Mr. Gladstone who is wedded to the monometal system, a contingency which does not hold out much encouragement to those who hope for it.
England will never agree to the double standard, because all her interests are the other way. She is a buyer of silver bullion, and while she has a market like India to dispose of it and she can make as much clear profit by converting bullion at the market price into coin, and disposing of it at its coin value she is not going to consent to any scheme the effect of which would be to enhance the price of the white metal. She now has it just where she wants it and she is going to keep it there if she can. As England will dominate the monetary conference, it is held, we need not look for anything from that.
Italy is wrestling with financial tribulation and stagnant trade now for the want of silver currency, which is the principal money of that country. Italy is not going to do anything to enhance the price of silver bullion.
Germany has declined to send any delegates to the conference, and France, which is financially prosperous and has more money per capita in circulation than any country in the world, money actually in circulation too, not theoretically, is indifferent about it.
What, then, may be expected from the conference, if it should be held? Nothing. It will end just where it began, as the first conference did last year.
The more pronounced of the free coinage advocates will not accept the suggested compromise of an increased ratio, but will make the fight on the 16 to 1.
If there were but these two schemes presented and there was no other hope for an increase of the volume of the currency than that offered by either one, the situation would be very threatening one, for there is nothing to be expected from the former, and the Democratic party is very much divided on the latter. But there is fortunately a third plan, and one that will, we think, commend itself to a majority of the people whether they be in favor of free coinage or not. It is practically a substitute for free coinage, and is free from the objections that attend free coinage men raise to that. It leaves the coinage question just where it is and meets the demand of the people for more money independent of more coinage. Referring to this plan the Commercial Bulletin says:
"Enlarged banking facilities would meet the demand for more circulation, and it could be provided under an entirely safe system. In 1892 it was necessary that the banks should lend the Government money, and a banking system was devised which accomplished that end. Now there is need of banks that will lend money to the commercial classes, and such a system can be provided. The commercial system of the country is now so thoroughly unified that it would be impossible for banks to keep 'wildcat' and 'red-dog' currency afloat as some did sixty years ago. The Savannah News attributes the free silver sentiment of the South to the desire for more currency, and says, alluding to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation, 'If, however, a way were opened for increasing the amount of the currency, the sentiment in favor of free silver coinage would lose whatever strength it has.'
"The fact that some of the Southern States have already passed banking laws, in anticipation of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, lends corroboration to the belief that the declaration of the Democratic National platform on this point expressed widespread sentiment, and that the silver vote in the House can be divided, and a bill repealing the Sherman Act and the 10 per cent. tax, with certain protective clauses, might be passed."
"Of the three schemes under consideration in Washington the last is far the most feasible, and at the present moment it appears to be the only one that is feasible."
It would, perhaps be safe to say that nine tenths of the advocates of the State bank plan would be advocates of free coinage if there were no hope of establishing the bank system. They might not all be in favor of the present ratio, but they would insist on coinage on some ratio, and they would take the present if they couldn't get coinage on any other. They are for free coinage, because they believe that it is the only way, without the banks, which promises the increased circulation which they deem essential to the business prosperity of the country.
From this standpoint, as a matter of policy, aside from monetary considerations, it is good policy to favor the State bank scheme, and thus placate and disarm a very strong element which would otherwise throw its weight and influence with the free silver leaders, and make it, as Mr. Bland sometime ago predicted, "a royal battle."
With State banks popular interest in silver coinage will cease to be a factor of national importance and the agitation will be practically confined to the silver States and to the people directly or indirectly interested in the production of silver. In the national arena while they might be loud they would make but a very poor show when it came to a test of strength at the ballot box.
The events of the past few months during which the currency has been contracted many millions, have done much to strengthen the sentiment for State banks, with which in operation there could be no such sudden and embarrassing contractions of the currency, and consequent business disasters.—Wilmington Star.

Prohibition Prohibits in Union.
There is no dispensary in this town, and we have not heard a whisper of suspicion that there was a "blind tiger" here. Sobriety and good order reign supreme in this beautiful town of Union.
A friend from the country last week told us that the good effect of closing the barrooms in Union was very apparent in his neighborhood. He says there is no running to town every few days by certain men, and going home "fall" inside and out, and quarreling. Instead of that their crops are worked better, and everything at home and around them is moving along quietly and smoothly.
It is practical prohibition here, and it is a very happy state of affairs, which we sincerely hope neither a dispensary nor "blind tigers" will interfere with.—Union Times.

Answering Important Questions.
A New York special to the Columbia Journal on the 8th says:
The World interviewed nearly all the members of Congress by telegraph on the following questions:
1. Do you, with your present information, favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law?
2. Do you favor an income tax?
3. Do you favor the repeal of the State bank tax?
The World, in reporting their answers, says: Many of the answers deviate so far from plain "yes" or "no," and involve so many qualifications, that no tabular statement would fairly represent the opinions they express. The important facts shown are that the first question: "Do you, with your present information, favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law?" there are eighty-six representatives who say practically "yes," while only eighteen say "no." Of the rest many qualify their answers so strongly that they cannot fairly be placed in the affirmative column, but show plainly that their inclinations are in favor of a repeal. The sentiment of the lower house on that question seems to be overwhelming.
The World had already polled the Senate on the silver bill, and on March 6th last printed a table showing that the body stood: For repeal, 39; against repeal, 28; non-committal, 16. It will be noticed that several who were non-committal then are now in favor of the repeal.
There seems to be no doubt that nearly two-thirds of the Senate will vote that way.
On the newer question of an income tax develops an interesting situation. Many who speak freely as to the Sherman bill evade or ignore this question, but forty-five say squarely they favor it. Forty-two say they do not.
Southern and Western Congressmen are the most numerous advocates of such a tax.
On the State bank tax question the opinion is almost as one-sided as in regard to the Sherman bill. Many oppose it entirely, but sixty say positively against repealing the tax, while only thirty favor a repeal.
Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters, find the same good results. A purgative medicine does not exist which is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, and all ailments of the stomach, bowels and other organs caused by impure blood. Will drive all malarial from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation, indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle at J. F. W. D. Druggists' drug store.

It Should Be in Every House.
J. B. Wilson, 278 Clay St., St. Louis, Mo., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "la grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookeport, Pa., writes Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at All Druggists' Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It softens the child, soothes the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
FOR DIARRHEA.
Indigestion and Stomach Disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. 50c per bottle. Genuine! Beware of cheap imitations and crossed red lines on wrapper.
Ripans Tablets cure headache.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Only Feasible Plan.
The New York Commercial Bulletin discussing the three schemes which it is alleged, the administration is considering for the solution of the financial problem, comes to the conclusion that the State bank, as far as present indications go, is the only feasible one. These three schemes are, 1st, the restoration of the lost status of silver by international agreement; 2nd, remonetization by the United States alone on some new ratio; 3rd, an enlarged bank circulation.
The international agreement it thinks dependent upon a change of views by Mr. Gladstone who is wedded to the monometal system, a contingency which does not hold out much encouragement to those who hope for it.
England will never agree to the double standard, because all her interests are the other way. She is a buyer of silver bullion, and while she has a market like India to dispose of it and she can make as much clear profit by converting bullion at the market price into coin, and disposing of it at its coin value she is not going to consent to any scheme the effect of which would be to enhance the price of the white metal. She now has it just where she wants it and she is going to keep it there if she can. As England will dominate the monetary conference, it is held, we need not look for anything from that.
Italy is wrestling with financial tribulation and stagnant trade now for the want of silver currency, which is the principal money of that country. Italy is not going to do anything to enhance the price of silver bullion.
Germany has declined to send any delegates to the conference, and France, which is financially prosperous and has more money per capita in circulation than any country in the world, money actually in circulation too, not theoretically, is indifferent about it.
What, then, may be expected from the conference, if it should be held? Nothing. It will end just where it began, as the first conference did last year.
The more pronounced of the free coinage advocates will not accept the suggested compromise of an increased ratio, but will make the fight on the 16 to 1.
If there were but these two schemes presented and there was no other hope for an increase of the volume of the currency than that offered by either one, the situation would be very threatening one, for there is nothing to be expected from the former, and the Democratic party is very much divided on the latter. But there is fortunately a third plan, and one that will, we think, commend itself to a majority of the people whether they be in favor of free coinage or not. It is practically a substitute for free coinage, and is free from the objections that attend free coinage men raise to that. It leaves the coinage question just where it is and meets the demand of the people for more money independent of more coinage. Referring to this plan the Commercial Bulletin says:
"Enlarged banking facilities would meet the demand for more circulation, and it could be provided under an entirely safe system. In 1892 it was necessary that the banks should lend the Government money, and a banking system was devised which accomplished that end. Now there is need of banks that will lend money to the commercial classes, and such a system can be provided. The commercial system of the country is now so thoroughly unified that it would be impossible for banks to keep 'wildcat' and 'red-dog' currency afloat as some did sixty years ago. The Savannah News attributes the free silver sentiment of the South to the desire for more currency, and says, alluding to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation, 'If, however, a way were opened for increasing the amount of the currency, the sentiment in favor of free silver coinage would lose whatever strength it has.'
"The fact that some of the Southern States have already passed banking laws, in anticipation of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax, lends corroboration to the belief that the declaration of the Democratic National platform on this point expressed widespread sentiment, and that the silver vote in the House can be divided, and a bill repealing the Sherman Act and the 10 per cent. tax, with certain protective clauses, might be passed."
"Of the three schemes under consideration in Washington the last is far the most feasible, and at the present moment it appears to be the only one that is feasible."
It would, perhaps be safe to say that nine tenths of the advocates of the State bank plan would be advocates of free coinage if there were no hope of establishing the bank system. They might not all be in favor of the present ratio, but they would insist on coinage on some ratio, and they would take the present if they couldn't get coinage on any other. They are for free coinage, because they believe that it is the only way, without the banks, which promises the increased circulation which they deem essential to the business prosperity of the country.
From this standpoint, as a matter of policy, aside from monetary considerations, it is good policy to favor the State bank scheme, and thus placate and disarm a very strong element which would otherwise throw its weight and influence with the free silver leaders, and make it, as Mr. Bland sometime ago predicted, "a royal battle."
With State banks popular interest in silver coinage will cease to be a factor of national importance and the agitation will be practically confined to the silver States and to the people directly or indirectly interested in the production of silver. In the national arena while they might be loud they would make but a very poor show when it came to a test of strength at the ballot box.
The events of the past few months during which the currency has been contracted many millions, have done much to strengthen the sentiment for State banks, with which in operation there could be no such sudden and embarrassing contractions of the currency, and consequent business disasters.—Wilmington Star.

Prohibition Prohibits in Union.
There is no dispensary in this town, and we have not heard a whisper of suspicion that there was a "blind tiger" here. Sobriety and good order reign supreme in this beautiful town of Union.
A friend from the country last week told us that the good effect of closing the barrooms in Union was very apparent in his neighborhood. He says there is no running to town every few days by certain men, and going home "fall" inside and out, and quarreling. Instead of that their crops are worked better, and everything at home and around them is moving along quietly and smoothly.
It is practical prohibition here, and it is a very happy state of affairs, which we sincerely hope neither a dispensary nor "blind tigers" will interfere with.—Union Times.

Answering Important Questions.
A New York special to the Columbia Journal on the 8th says:
The World interviewed nearly all the members of Congress by telegraph on the following questions:
1. Do you, with your present information, favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law?
2. Do you favor an income tax?
3. Do you favor the repeal of the State bank tax?
The World, in reporting their answers, says: Many of the answers deviate so far from plain "yes" or "no," and involve so many qualifications, that no tabular statement would fairly represent the opinions they express. The important facts shown are that the first question: "Do you, with your present information, favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law?" there are eighty-six representatives who say practically "yes," while only eighteen say "no." Of the rest many qualify their answers so strongly that they cannot fairly be placed in the affirmative column, but show plainly that their inclinations are in favor of a repeal. The sentiment of the lower house on that question seems to be overwhelming.
The World had already polled the Senate on the silver bill, and on March 6th last printed a table showing that the body stood: For repeal, 39; against repeal, 28; non-committal, 16. It will be noticed that several who were non-committal then are now in favor of the repeal.
There seems to be no doubt that nearly two-thirds of the Senate will vote that way.
On the newer question of an income tax develops an interesting situation. Many who speak freely as to the Sherman bill evade or ignore this question, but forty-five say squarely they favor it. Forty-two say they do not.
Southern and Western Congressmen are the most numerous advocates of such a tax.
On the State bank tax question the opinion is almost as one-sided as in regard to the Sherman bill. Many oppose it entirely, but sixty say positively against repealing the tax, while only thirty favor a repeal.
Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters, find the same good results. A purgative medicine does not exist which is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, and all ailments of the stomach, bowels and other organs caused by impure blood. Will drive all malarial from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation, indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle at J. F. W. D. Druggists' drug store.

It Should Be in Every House.
J. B. Wilson, 278 Clay St., St. Louis, Mo., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "la grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookeport, Pa., writes Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at All Druggists' Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It softens the child, soothes the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
FOR DIARRHEA.
Indigestion and Stomach Disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it. 50c per bottle. Genuine! Beware of cheap imitations and crossed red lines on wrapper.
Ripans Tablets cure headache.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
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